

3. Recommended Further Surveys Badger • Access to the sett in the firing range is required, in order to assess current use; • If this and the sett identified to the south are considered to be in current use, and are to be directly impacted by the development, a licence from Natural England will be required in order to destroy them; • For the licence, we would need to be able to demonstrate that our classification of the sett (main, annex, subsidiary, etc.) is correct and prove how important these setts are for badgers in the local area. This would require two visits, spaced a month apart to determine –access to the wider area may be required. Reptiles • Seven visits are required to be spaced within now and the end of September. artificial refuges (roofing felt) would be deployed within areas identified previously. Bats • Further survey is required on all 10 trees identified within the walkover survey; • Tree climbing surveys would be undertaken (where trees are deemed safe) in order to inform the need for dusk/ dawn surveys – can be done any time of year; • Any trees with low potential to support bat roosts will need a single dusk or dawn survey; • Any trees with moderate potential to support bat roosts will need one dusk and one dawn survey; • Dusk and dawn surveys would be done between now and the end of September.

Response from CBC

The ecological survey work has used, as its starting point, an earlier Extended Phase 1 survey. This has been reviewed and the applicant has been in discussion with the County Ecologist regarding the programming of additional targeted surveys. The Wildlife Trust has been invited to comment at both consultation stages associated with these applications.

Fire Risk

Waste management and recycling companies can no longer ignore the situation: the issue of major blazes will refuse to die down until they or the authorities take action

Insurance premiums are going up or are much harder to attain, local communities and fire services are getting increasingly impatient and commercial, environmental and health damage is continuing unabated. The issue of major fires at waste management and recycling sites only gets more severe. Simon Jenkins, product manager at FireVu, a fire detection solution supplier, tells us why the incidence and scale of major fires at waste and recycling plants cannot continue and what can be done.

The UK averages a touch under one fire at a waste management or recycling facility every day of the year.

More precisely the number of blazes between 2001 and 2012 stood at 355 yearly, with a “low” of 246 in 2001 and a high of 425 in 2011 according to Environmental Agency figures.

1.1 Risks of fires 1.1.1 Fires involving wastes can cause **significant harm to people and the environment**: ☐ There is the risk of death and/or serious injury and health damage from high thermal energy and smoke inhalation ☐ Combustion products, even those from non-toxic materials, release airborne pollutants which can cause short and long term effects on human health and the environment ☐ **Firewater run-off can transport pollutants into drainage systems, rivers and lakes, groundwater and soil, threatening water supplies, public health, wildlife** and recreational use ☐ Explosions, sparks and

projectiles can harm people and spread any fire ☐ Substantial property damage and subsequent financial losses